



The "Force" of Herpicide.

Even the first application of Newbro's Herpicide (The Original Remedy that "Kills The Dandruff Germ") shows the hair-saving and satisfying "force" that is in it. This "force" is the sum of two characteristics that are united in no other hair remedy.

Herpicide has the ABILITY to destroy the dandruff microbe, and the QUALITY to delight those who wish a dainty hair dressing. It holds the secret of popularity and pleases every one who is discriminating enough to have a preference. It is not sticky. It will not stain the hair.

The curative effect of Herpicide is sometimes little short of marvelous, for after the dandruff germ is destroyed, and kept out of the scalp, the hair is bound to grow as nature intended. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

SURE CURE FOR DANDRUFF

I have been troubled with dandruff for the past ten years and have consulted several of the best physicians and tried many remedies, but could not obtain a cure until I received a trial bottle of Newbro's Herpicide. I have just finished my third bottle and find a new growth of hair coming on my scalp. I recommend it highly as a sure cure and advise persons suffering from dandruff to give it a trial.

(Signed) PROF. W. E. SHARP,
Musical Director.

Honolulu, H. I.

Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Dept. L. Detroit, Mich

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CHESS PROBLEMS

To Correspondents:—We regret to state that Problem No. 107 contains a "cook" 1. Kt-Kt 2. Correct solution received from S. L. Aylett, Jas. W. White. Cook solution received from J. Rosenstein and F. Weed.

PROBLEM NO. 108.

By A. W. DANIEL,
Bridgend (B. C. M.)
(Black)



(White)
WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES.

The following is a game of a light character, attractive by the multitude of its combinations. It was played on November 17, at Grand Rapids. The combination, inaugurated by the sacrifice of the bishop on the 13th move of White, appears to be as sound as undoubtedly it is original, for after Black's 15th the attack becomes irresistible, and in case Black makes any other move in that moment the position of his Kt on K B 3 will become untenable and the Black K side will be opened to a terrific onslaught.

KING'S GAMBIT.

White. Black.
1. P-K4. 2. P-K4.
2. P-K4. 3. P-K4.
3. P-K4. 4. P-K4.
4. P-K4. 5. P-K4.
5. P-K4. 6. P-K4.

7. B-Q3. 8. Castles.
8. Castles. 9. K-R3.
9. K-R3. 10. P-K4.
10. P-K4. 11. B-Kt5.
11. B-Kt5. 12. Kt-K5.
12. Kt-K5. 13. B-Kt5.
13. B-Kt5. 14. Q-B2ch.
14. Q-B2ch. 15. Kt-K6.
15. Kt-K6. 16. R-B4.
16. R-B4. 17. R-R4.
17. R-R4. 18. Kt-K7ch.
18. Kt-K7ch. 19. Q-Ktch.
19. Q-Ktch. 20. Kt-Q3.
20. Kt-Q3. 21. Q-B5ch.
21. Q-B5ch. 22. R-R8.
22. R-R8. 23. R-Bch.
23. R-Bch. 24. Q-B8ch.
24. Q-B8ch. 25. K-R-Bch.
25. K-R-Bch. 26. Q-B5ch.
26. Q-B5ch. 27. P-Kt4 mate.

—Lasker's Chess Magazine.
Weekly Bulletin \$1 per year.

Teach Children To Help Themselves Furnished Text For Excellent Work In Training Indianapolis Girls

GREAT WORK DEVELOPS FROM A WOMAN'S INTEREST

"The Girls' Industrial School of Indianapolis" is the title of an article by Ruth Braden in "The World Today," for March. It is re-published by the Bulletin because it carries many valuable suggestions and should arouse interest in similar work in Hawaii.

Every Saturday afternoon from October 1 to May may be seen in Tomlinson Hall, the largest hall in Indianapolis, groups of five or six check-uped little girls busily sewing. Head and shoulders above each little cluster sit the teachers—church and society women who are giving their services gratuitously to the work. Upon the stage are bunched a hundred or more little tots of kindergarten age, and in the back of the room the click of scissors and the whir of sewing machines indicates the dressmaking class. This is the Girls' Industrial School of Indianapolis, which for permanence, size and method is unique among the free sewing schools of the country.

Fifteen years ago Mrs. Emily Blanchard, who, in her rounds as a city charity worker, was appalled by ragged garments and general shiftness, started a sewing class of twenty children in an old hotel in the railroad district. That it would develop into a school containing not less than four hundred or five hundred pupils, with from fifty to one hundred teachers, was far beyond her expectations. Indeed, at one period in its history it enrolled as many as 927 children. In 1898 the school was incorporated and its object, as stated in the constitution, is "to give instruction in needlework to girls between the ages of six and fifteen, who for any reason are unable to procure it otherwise."

The complete course, which occupies seven years, includes everything from threading the needle to drafting, cutting and making every garment worn by women. For two years the little fingers are employed in the mastery of needle and thimble and in putting in all the different kinds of plain stitches on a set of miniature models. Then comes the school proper, where these stitches are applied to plain garments and where the work is graded as to excellence. A standing of eighty allows the making of a gingham dress and ninety-five is necessary for admission into the advanced class. It is a mark of the school's thoroughness that each child is accurately measured for her own garments and that the cutting is all done by the teachers in the interim between Saturdays. Nothing except instruction in sewing is allowed during the brief afternoon session.

The last two years the girls spend in the advanced or dressmaking class, where they learn the use of the sewing machine and to cut and draft by system, making themselves; in the last year, an all-wood dress, lined throughout, in which they are graduated. For a diploma they receive a cutting system by which they are enabled in the future to do the cutting and fitting of all their garments.

Throughout the entire course, however, the building of character is the underlying motive. The sewing lesson is secondary in importance. Texts, hymns, prayers and little talks by Mrs. Blanchard, open and close each session. The threefold working motto, "Be prompt, be clean, be orderly," is surprisingly well carried out, as are also the lessons in kindness and politeness. There are prizes for regular attendance and at the end of the year a fine Bagster Bible is presented to the girl who has done the best work. In order to inculcate ideas of independence, five cents is charged for each finished garment which is carried home. The child is told that the material would cost her more than this sum.

"It is a small price," says Mrs. Blanchard, "but it is my price, so you are

really paying. None of my little girls shall be beggars." Very often even this amount has to be paid on the installment plan of one penny per week.

Each teacher pledges herself to visit the homes of the members of her own class. The school thus keeps in close personal touch with all the families connected with it and has opportunity to do much good outside its definite work. Its aim is the teaching of self-helpfulness, although in every case of need the sick and unemployed are either looked after directly or referred to some more suitable charity. The principle of action has been summed up in the following words:

"We believe that what the poor, as a class, most need is not almsgiving charity that serves to tide them over into next week's wretchedness, but the co-operation of those who can help the families into more careful and orderly ways and teach the children to be self-helpful, showing them that wealth of character is more to be desired than wealth of any other sort."

The practical working out of these principles is seen in the way in which the girls are filling positions in the city. Most of them have been placed by Mrs. Blanchard, and are drawing from \$4 to \$8 a week in private families and in millinery and dressmaking establishments. In almost every case they are giving more than ordinary satisfaction. Others are stenographers, clerks and telephone girls. Eleven are employed in the finest dry goods firm in the city, and the first girl to be placed, seven years ago, is now forewoman of a large chemical laboratory.

Hearst Is Denounced And Bryan Praised

New York, March 28.—De Lancey Nicol, vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, in a sensational speech last night at the Democratic Club, with August Belmont presiding, denounced Representative William R. Hearst as a political traitor. The attack came as a surprise. Nicol charged Hearst with accepting the hospitality of the Democratic National Committee, using the committee's money and then stabbing the candidates of the party in the back.

At the same time that Nicol denounced Hearst he eulogized William

J. Bryan, describing him as an honorable man who should be restrained from infringement of its "Buster Brown," which is the uncontented property of the Herald. There was no claim concerning any style of illustration and the claim of the Herald was confined to the use of the words "Buster Brown."

The decision of the court is based on the established fact that the Herald was first to adopt and use the words "Buster Brown" as a trademark. Whether or not the original draughtsman who made the "Buster Brown" pictures continued to make them was decided to be immaterial.

In deciding against the suit of Outcault and the Star Company, who sought an injunction to prevent the Herald from manufacturing or selling comic editions containing pictures like those formerly made by Outcault for the Herald and using the title "Buster Brown" in connection with such pictures, Judge Lacombe said:

"The pictures which the complainant (Outcault) for several years drew and sold to the Herald are by it colored, copyrighted and published. The contention of the complainant is that it is unfair competition in trade for any one else to draw and offer for sale any other pictures in which, although the scenes and incidents are different, some of the characters are imitations of those which appeared in the earlier parts which complainant sold to defendant (the Herald). No authority is cited in support of this novel proposition. The injunction is denied."

John Philip Sousa was condemning the voice of a comic opera comedian. "It is such a voice," he said, smiling, "as belonged to a young man whom I knew in my boyhood days in Washington. One night at a men's party, this young man sang a solo. It was execrable. In the midst of the encore racket, bluff old Squire Baer entered. Squire Baer sat down and folded his hands on the knob of his stout stick. He waited patiently until the young man had finished. Then he said to him: 'Well, boy, I don't blame you. You did your best. But if I knew the man who asked you to sing I'd crack him over the head with this club.'—Exchange.

Your church contribution won't do you any good unless you offer a few prayers to back it.

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A life of suffering and misery, without sleep, without appetite. Restored to health by

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"I was grievously afflicted with biliousness and liver complaint. My mouth was in a terrible condition every morning, my tongue thickly coated, my breath was offen-



sive, food distressed me, I suffered much from headache, my skin was sallow, and the many remedies recommended me did no good. At last I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and my improvement began almost from the first dose. It relieved the distress about my liver, caused my food to digest well, cured my headache, improved my complexion, and renewed my appetite. These unlooked-for but grateful results were accomplished by only two and a half bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Miss Lydia M. Tarnow, Albion, N.Y.

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S." Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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Gladys—Excuse me, but are you quite certain of your ability to distinguish between ideas and wheels?



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